Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Old Homestead. MBERG'S THEATRE- 8-Ein Toller Einfall. OPERA HOUSE-S-A Brass Monkey. BROADWAY THEATRE— 8-Little Lord Fauntleroy. CASINO-8:15—The Yeomen of the Guard. DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER'S - 8 - Minstrels. EDEN MUSEE - Wax Tableaux. TRAND OPERA HOUSE - 8-The Wife HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE- 8-The Lorgaire. LYCKUM THEATRE - 8:15 - Sweet Lavender.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE - 8:30 - Capt. Swift. TROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-L'Africaine NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Autumn Exhibition

NIBLO'S - 8-The Two Sisters. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Winter's Tale. STAR THEATRE - 8-Crystal Slipper. STANDARD THEATRE - 8-Monte Cristo, Jr. THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. WORTH'S MUSEUM-Sampson & Wilson. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Julius Caesar 14TH STREET THEATRE - 8-La Cremation. 3D AVE. AND 63D ST.-American Institute Fair 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Lord Randolph Churchill said that he attacked the Government's Suakim policy because it was inconsistent with the Tory attitude. - John Bright had a shivering fit, which in East Africa.

Demestic.-Three men were killed, seven faeffort to lynch "Dick" Hawes, a murderer, at Birmingham, Ala. === No disturbances occurred among the Anarchists in Chicago. === The people of Atlanta were disturbed by the fact that a colored man was a guest in a prominent hetel . The oyster dredgers fired on a passenger steam r in Chesapeake Bay.

City and Suburban .- August Belmont, jr., characterized his arrest for rabbit-coursing as persecution; Henry Bergh gave his side architect, died. ____ E. F. Short, Assemblyman from the Xth District of Hudson County, N. J., dropped dead at his home.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair, preceded by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 37; average,

The Chicago Anarchists have learned to entertain a wholesome respect for the law. The police preparations in anticipation of an ontbreak yesterday were so thorough and ample that the day passed in absolute quiet. There were no attempts to hold large meetings, and there are not likely to be in a hurry. Certainly, in the case of these defiers of the law and enemies of social order, the authorities are justified in resorting to extraordinary

Atlanta is in a state of social upheaval over Forestry Congress there last week was a negro, and that he was treated, both in and out of the Congress, on the same footing as a white man. Even at the hotel where he stayed he was not discriminated against. What would have happened had the discovery that he was nothing seemingly can be done except to take vengeance on the hotel-keeper. Poor man! Life promises to be made a burden to him, and it is possible that he may be driven out distinguished from that of Most, the Anarchist. and faster vessels than the Roach cruisers, so of Atlanta, if not out of the State.

It was a novel idea for New-Jersey Democrats to come over to New-York for the purpose of holding a caucus, as they did on Saturday. As New-Jersey is a Dem-cratic State this year, the action is calculated to provoke not only surprise, but suspicion, in the minds from other sources regarding the growth of example that ought not to be followed. One eign trade is fairly maintained on the whole, and of their constituents. It appears to be settled that the Legislature will repeal the Local-Option portion of the temperance measure passed last March, and an attempt will be made to strengthen the Democratic party by redistricting the State. The Democrats redistricted the State a decade ago. The result at that time, when the Republicans came into power directly, ought to teach the majority the wisdom of going slowly now.

The tragic occurrence at Birmingham, Ala., on Saturday night is deplorable in the extreme. That the stmost indignation should be aroused against Hawes, who was believed to have murdered his wife and child, was only in accordance with the instincts of human nature. Nevertheless, the wretch was entitled to a legal trial, and any attempt to interfere with the orderly operation of the law was without justification. The Sheriff was bound to protect the jail at all hazards, and it does not appear that firing upon the crowd was resorted to until necessity compelled it. The melancholy result is summed up in the record of three instantly killed, sever fatally wounded and thirty more or less injured. Most unfortunately, some prominent citizens who were seeking to restrain the violence of the mob were shot down.

At a caucus to be held to-morrow evening the Democratic Representatives will determine their course of action for the present session with particular reference to the treatment of Territories that desire or deserve to become States. What their determination will be may be inferred from the remarks of Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Territories. To his mind the bill introduced at the last session, providing for the admission of Dakota (undivided), Washington, Montana and New-Mexica is "entirely non-partisan." This state-

ment supplies an index to the peculiar character of Mr. Springer's mental outfit. He further says that "the Republican proposition to divide Dakota into two States and keep New-Mexico out would never be accepted by the present House." Very likely. And it is equally true that Mr. Springer's "entirely non-partisan" bill will never be accepted by the Senate. Hence the whole matter must go over to the LIst Congress, when justice will at last be done to Dakota and its rapidly growing neigh-

AN OFFENCE AGAINST SOCIETY. The objection to President Cleveland's Message, and to the partisan policy it sets forth, goes deeper than ordinary political differences. Good citizens may differ widely about the tariff, as about the finances, or the regulation of the Civil Service, or the method of securing fair elections. Differing widely on such subjects men may yet be honest and candid, lawrespecting, and sincerely anxious to promote the public welfare. But he who appeals to the ignorant and passionate prejudices which lie at the bottom of Socialistic or Communistic revolts against civilized society-how can he

be a patriot or a Christian? As a rule, the Communistic agitator does not claim to be either. He tramples on creeds. He professes to care for mankind, and not for a people or a nation. His text is always "the rights of man" as a selfish creature; of the duties of man as a citizen in organized society, as worker or employer, husband or father, he never preaches. The agitator always appeals to the selfish instincts; never to the nobler and higher motives which prompt to faithful performance of duty for the good of others. So the imaginary "emancipation" of a "brotherhood" is made to excuse tyranny over members, the murder of workmen who decline to surrender their freedom, resistance to laws framed by the people for the good of the people, and the explosion of dynamite bombs in a crowded market-place.

Even the most hideous of these crimes. President Cleveland suggests, is not more dangerous or offensive than the greed of a manufacturer, who is represented as grasping unjust profits while his employes are robbed by process of law. If the charge were true, if the manufacturers of this country as a rule were greedy, grasping and avaricious, indifferent to the rights or interests of others, hungry to plunder others through tariffs enacted for private gain, the appeal to that lawless spirit which breeds violence and anarchy the world over would be an indecent and inexcusable one for a President to make.

But President Cleveland must be presumed to know that the great majority of manufacturers are men as worthy and honest and patriotic as those of other occupations in life. Forced by their business into personal acquaintance with the necessities and hardships of workers, they come to be, as a class, more considerate and humane than most traders, or professional men, or politicians. Not a few employers of labor in this country have kept works in operation at a large loss rather than left him very weak. === Fighting is reported to cause individual suffering by closing them; not a few have voluntarily erected more comfortable houses, established schools and litelly wounded, and thirty less badly hurt in an braries, devised and tested plans of profitsharing or co-operation. It would be difficult to find a politician or a lawyer, of Mr. Cleveland's type, who had ever done as much to help others to happier lives.

The very essence of the President's charge is unfounded. He represents that protective duties are imposed or maintained primarily for private gain. The truth is that these duties almost always have their origin in a sincere question = Arthur Crooks, the well-known belief that some personal sacrifice will result in great public good. The man who is getting a living in any branch of manufacture is not, as a rule, the one who proposes to encourage hundreds of competitors to enter the same field. The effort to build up a new industry, His predecessor when in effice recommended the as a rule, comes not from those who have but very course which he has pursued. In Secrein its development. And so to the end the protective policy is victoriously upheld, not so | the domestication of these industries. In those much by the votes of the comparatively few reports the wisdom of combining contracts for out the country, who know that development that was fully outlined and carefully elaband diversification of industry will be good for orated. Senator Hawley's twin Ordnance bills. the whole people.

But the President's error of belief is one which he shares with others who are lawrespecting and patriotic citizens. His appeal to the most dangerous forces in civilized so- tre of National defence. Secretary Whitney the discovery that one of the delegates to the ciety is one of which Anarchists and the most has acted shrewdly and sagaciously in carrying scanty, or he would have realized that the fa- to acknowledge frankly his obligations. miliar arguments which the Free Trader is The country does not desire formal com-

POPCLATION AND VOTING.

Southern States it does not. A recent dempopulation in different sections was remarkably confirmed.

Some months prior to the election careful connection with a railroad matter of importance. The basis taken was the ascertained rate of increase yearly, exclusive of immigration, for the last three decades, the officially reported immigration being then added for be 63.457,000. Then the increase was carefully distributed by States and Territories in the light of the previous rate of increase, the State and city enumerations of population, the progress in railroad building, the increase in ultivated acres as reported by the Agricultural Bureau, and the occupation of land as reported by the Interior Department and the railroads having land to sell. According to this estimate, the population of the Northern States

After the recent election, as official returns were received they were compared with the returns of the election held eight years ago. The vote then was four months later than the census, and this year four months later than the date for which population had been estimated. In both years an exciting campaign had called out a full vote, and the increase in vote during eight years was employed as an index of population. Calculating that in each State the increase in population since the census had exactly corresponded with the increase in number of votes cast since 1880, it was found that on this entirely independent basis the population of all the Northern States should have been 38,441,000-a difference from the former estimate of only 2,000 in-

habitants in more than thirty-eight millions. But at the South there was no correspond-

ence whatsoever. The vote in Virginia increased 40 per cent, but in Alabama, with all its manufacturing growth, only 15 per cent. In North Carolina it increased 16 per cent, and in South Carolina decreased more than 50 per cent. In Arkansas it increased 44 per cent, but across the river in Mississippi it decreased, and in Louisiana increased only 11 per cent. In Florida there was an increase of 31 per cent, but in Georgia, adjoining on the north, a decrease of 10 per cent. In short, an estimate which was absolutely confirmed as to Northern States by the voting did not correspond at all with the voting in Southern States. In some the election was more free and fair than eight years ago, and in other States much

According to the estimates thus sustained, the population of the States east of Ohio and north of the Potomac was 18,197,000; of the five great States between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, 13,558,000; and of the States west of the Mississippi not formerly slave-holding, 7,957,000. It was estimated that a population of 1,711,000 was in the District and the Territories, but official messages of Governors report the Territorial population about 100,000 larger. The former slave States had a population of 23,212,000, which had increased 25.4 per cent in eight years, against a gain of 27.1 per cent in the population of the free States and the Territories. West of the Mississippi there appears a population of 16,493,000, with some probability that the estimate may have allowed too little for the growth of that region. But the next census will soon settle that question, and also show how many voters have been deprived of their rights in Southern States.

SECRETARY DHITNEY'S BEST WORK. Secretary Whitney's main achievement during his term of office has been his contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company. In his review of the condition of the Navy as he found it in 1885, and as he will leave it in 1889, he rightly gives prominence to the introduction of the gun-steel and ship-armor industries. He has made contracts for the construction of five fast cruisers, two gunboats, two small cruisers, one dynamite cruiser and one torpedo-boat-eleven vessels; but only the dynamite cruiser is ready for trial, and only four of the remaining ten have been launched. High expectations are formed of the probable performance and efficiency of these vessels, but until their speed and structural strength shall have been adequately tested the Secretary is not justified in saying much about them. "In March, 1885," he remarks, "the United States had no vessel of war which could have kept the seas for one week as against any first-rate naval power." The actual gain in four years has been the completion of the three Roach cruisers and the dispatch-boat, which were never designed to be vessels of the highest speed. What was true then is true now, and will remain so until the problem of constructing armored cruisers and battle-ships has been mastered. What the Secretary is justified in saying is that he has succeeded in domesticating in this country the industries for producing forgings of armor and guns. By his wise course in awarding so large a contract for steel as to enable manufacturers to introduce the plant required he has released the country from humiliating dependence upon foreign foundries.

Secretary Whitney deserves much credit for this conspicuous achievement of his administration of the Navy Department. We do not desire to qualify in any respect the praise which has been bestowed upon him in these columns for carrying out that wise policy. But commendation must be intelligent and discriminating in order to be valuable; and we regret to perceive that his partisans are bent upon claiming for him the exclusive credit of originating this policy. This he does not deserve. employers who are supposed to be protected, as gun-steel and armor-plate was demonstrated: by the votes of the millions of farmers through- and Secretary Whitney has taken up a policy which were smothered by the Democratic House, were designed to accomplish this purpose of establishing the steel-forging industry on a large scale as a first and necessary measreckless and conscienceless demagogues are out the Republican policy, and it is only just guilty. His knowledge of economic issues is as well as generous for him and his flatterers

prone to use lie very close to the appeals which | parisons between the state of the Navy at the the enemies of civilized society always employ. beginning and at the end of any Secretary's of African descent been made before the Con- Ignorance of the subject, ignorance of the term of office. What it wants is continuity gress adjourned it is hard to conceive. Now actual relations between manufacturers and and progress in the administration of the deworkers, and a great soreness in defeat, have partment. As Secretary Whitney benefited by placed him on record as the one American his predecessor's wise recommendations, and President whose tone can with difficulty be took measures for adding to the Navy larger we doubt not his successor will profit by what has been done during the last four years, and In the Northern States the voting corre- in his turn improve upon the ships now under sponds closely with the population; in the construction. Certainly, we hope that the new Secretary of the Navy will not attempt to disonstration of this fact was so striking as to credit every one and everything connected with merit notice. At the same time, information the Whitney cruisers. That is a Democratic and export statements, however, show that fordisplay of partisanship of that sort ought to suffice for a century. Let the new vessels be taken on their merits, and then improved upon estimates of the population were prepared in | in every respect in the interest of the country. Above all things, let us have ships designed by American engineers, as well as ships built of American material and armed with American guns. That is the only course that is consistent with National dignity and pride, albeit each year. By this method it was found that Secretary Whitney has departed from it and the aggregate population July 1, eight years will not admit that he made a mistake. Ameriafter the last census was taken, appeared to cans do not want an English-American navy.

> SHALL NEW-YORK BE DIVIDED! "The Syracuse Journal" brings forward a proposition looking to the division of New-York

into two States. Its idea is to divide the scaboard counties from the other counties; thus one State would consist of the five scaboard counties of New-York, Queens, Kings, Suffolk and Richmond, and the other of the remaining fifty-five interior counties. The popular demand for such a separation has yet to materialize, and of course "The Journal's" suggestion is not to be regarded as seriously submitted. The part of the Empire State that is composed of the salt water counties has only sentiments of distinguished consideration for the part that is composed of the fresh water counties, and it has good eason to believe that its affection is returned. Perish the thought, then, that the day shall ever dawn when the bonds uniting the two sections shall be broken.

The divorce is to be deprecated on several grounds. The fresh water counties have got so used to bringing their vote "down to Harlem River" every election evening that they would be River" every election evening that they would be certain to do so from the force of habit even if the division was made. As a consequence, the ballots of one State would become mixed up with the ballots of another State, so that it would be well nigh impossible to get a fair count. That is one momentous objection to the divorce. And another would grow out of the attempt to settle is one momentous objection to the divorce. And another would grow out of the attempt to settle is one momentous objection to the divorce. And another would grow out of the attempt to settle is one momentous objection to the divorce. And another would grow out of the attempt to settle.

upon a name for the new State. Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, and every one of the other fine cities of the interior, as a matter of local pride, would insist upon giving its own name to the fresh young commonwealth. Of course there would be a heated controversy, in which a large quantity of bad blood would be engendered, and more or less spilled.

"The Journal's" proposition recalls the fact that twenty-seven years ago it was seriously proposed by the Mayor of New-York that the metropolis should set up for itself as a free city. It was Fernando Wood that did this preposterous thing in a message addressed to the Common Coun-He argued that the Legislature was unjust and oppressive in its treatment of New-York, and then he proceeded to inquire, " when disunion has become a fixed and certain fact, why may not New-York disrupt the bonds which bind her to a venal and corrupt master-to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government, and destroyed the confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City?" The fact that disunion did not become " a fixed and certain fact" rather interfered with the success of Mayor Wood's brilliant free-city scheme. This project, however, is likely to be put through about the time that the State is divided.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It remains to be seen whether the change of temper visible in some markets during the past week is the beginning of that lasting and general improvement for which many have hoped. Some important events tending toward improvement have come to pass; some dangers which were really feared have been avoided; and the near approach of the new year, if it does not prompt mmediate purchasing, at least warns operators for lower prices that they will soon have to reckon with the forces which annual disbursements set in motion. But the markets do not yet show the confident tone which prevailed until recently and for months in some branches of

speculation while prices were steadily declining. The stock market declined about \$1 50 per share from Saturday to the lowest point on Wednesday, and then recovered \$1 30 to the close on Saturday, the settlement and advance of west-bound rates being an important cause. But the seiling on neouraging news was large enough to explain the hesitation which followed. Western reads have not yet ended their difficulties, and their earnings in November on sixty-one roads were 1.6 per cent lower than last year. If it were assumed that the managers, after all past performances, were now ready and able to agree upon a policy more just to stockholders, it would still remain a question in what spirit the arrangement would be regarded by shippers, by the Interstate Commission and Congress, and by the State Legislatures which are about to meet. But the main factor in the situation is that the foreign buying, which forced prices upward for many mouths when conditions at home were adverse, has apparently ceased for the present, and in its place there is certainly some excess of realizing sales and some withdrawal of capital from this country. Exports of gold were not large, but they do not cease, and further demands from Germany are expected this week in connection with South American and Russian of disturbance in the London and the Paris money | ment with the fiery stove-tender.

The Paris problem turns in part upon the Panama loan, which is in a bad way. It is only six months ago that Panama shares were selling at 400 franes, but when the public subscribed for only 800,000 of the 2,000,000 bonds offered, prices ran down rapidly. The poor success of De Lesseps in stumping the country for additional abscribers has not helped matters of late, and the crice touched 160 last week. The consequences of the collapse of the company are now openly discussed in European money markets. shares of the Societe de Mettaux will probably be helped by the announcement made in dispatches from the West that the French syndicate has succeeded in closing the Anaconda mines by paying \$300,000 per month to produce nothing for the coming year. But with 95,000 tons of copper on hand, against 45,000 one year ago in England and France, and a large quantity, it is said 30,000 tons, in this country, the syndicate has so much at stake that it was compelled to pay whatever the competitors demanded. The shares of the Societe dropped in July from 812 1-2 to 650 from those who have not a personal interest tary Chandler's reports and in those of the Gun francs, then climbed to 965 in October, and have e been about 100 francs lower.

Wheat rose half a cent for the week, although exports from Atlantic ports for five weeks were only 300,000 bushels, against 3,170,000 last year, while the Pacific exports in November were about 3,170,000. Corn fell 1 1-8 cents, oats 1-2 a cent, pork 25 cents, copper sold at 17.25 cents for Deember, and tin at 22 spot. But sugar was marked up 1-8, coffee 60 cents per hundred pounds, and oil 2 1-8 cents. If no serious shock comes from broad, speculative markets here are not threatening, but the stocks carried in some quarters are rather too large for financial rough weather. The iron market is still uncertain, but it is plain that steel rails were recently sold at \$25 and are now stronger. The monthly statement this week s expected to show a further increase in weekly output of pig iron, several furnaces having gone into blast, including one new and large one at Ensly, Alabama, yielding 900 tons weekly. Wool is strong, though prices of woollen goods are for many qualities the same, and for others only slightly higher than last year, and American wool averages for 106 qualities 3 cents better than in August last, but only one cent higher than a year ago, and about 2 cents below the price two years

The Treasury has taken in \$2,600,000 more than it has paid on' the past week, and the bank averages, though they make the apparent greater han the actual loss, reflect the absorption by the Treasury and considerable shipments to Boson, where financial demands have been urgent since the sharp decline in some stocks Import the bank exchanges outside New-York show a large gain for the first week in December, which includes monthly settlements on past business In November the increase over last year at all clearing-houses outside New-York was only 1.8 per cent. The volume of legitimate trade is not small, though there is some complaint because it smaller than was expected. Now, as at other times, the point of weakness is the control of speculative markets and the absorption in them of a large part of the capital available for any

Imperial federation, independence, the mainenance of the existing system and annexation are the four courses open to Canada. The leading Government organ in the Deminion has abandoned federation and will not listen to any arguments in favor of independence. Apparently it believes that the only alternative for annexation is the present system of confederation. But the leading Opposition journal, "The Globe," probably the most influential organ of Canadian opinion, asserts that the Provinces cannot go on much longer under the status que, and are inevitably drifting into annexation. That is a most significant confession have only to keep their hands off the trees, and the ripe apples will fall in due time. If they shake the trees the apples will be green and good for nothing.

The New-York Historical Society, which doesn't make a great noise in the world, but which is an institution that we all feel an honest pride in, has a building fund of \$250,000, and wants to raise three-quarters of a million more. With \$1,000,000 an edifice that would be an ornament to the city and a fitting home for the society

the electric current as a substitute for the hangman's rope, in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature of 1888, which will apply to murderers whose crimes are committed after the coming New-Year's Day. They also showed that less than half the pressure concert Saurday night in Steinway Hall and a fair-sized used for electric lights in our streets is sufficient audience enjoyed a pleasant evening. Mr. King was to produce instant death. Evidently the danger from electric light wires has not been over-

estimated. Mrs. Frances Ann Rebecca Todd is not one of those ladies who object to telling their age. Although she is not by any means a young thing, Mrs. Todd is never so proud and happy as when she is exploiting her age. She hves in Michigan, and probably more years have rolled over her head than over that of any of her sisters the world over. In fact she holds the long-distance championship, so to speak, for she was born as far back as 1769. One hundred and nineteen years of life are not such a very " narrow span." A dispatch to "The Chicago Times" in reference to the ultra-venerable lady states that she chews and smokes, but never drank a drop of liquor except once after she had laid in a snowbank six days and when found was nearly dead." It is much to be regretted that she did not succeed in avoiding this snow-bank. An exposure of that sort tells upon the constitution sooner or later.

Another of the weather prophets has been heard He bases his prophecies, not on the beaver's dam, nor yet on the bone of the goose, nor yet on the left hind leg of the jack rabbit. He locks to the deer for guidance. Captain Travers is his name, and he assures "The Milwaukee Wisconsin" that he is convinced from the action of the deer that the winter is going to be an open one. "With the approach of severe weather," he says, "the deer leave their summer haunts and come out into the timber. This season I have found none on the old runways, which indicates that they have not left the bottom lands. This is their habit when the winter promises to be an open one." Call the next prophet.

New-York City will not be compelled to pay extravagant prices for school-house sites hereafter. Lands for this purpose, under a new law, are to be acquired through Commissioners of Estimates appointed by the Supreme Court, to which application for such appointment has just been made. It is well known that the moment the idea gets abroad that certain property is wanted for a publie purpose the price is promptly advanced. There is no way of blocking the game when school sites were needed except by getting a new law enacted, as was done by the Legislature last

There are many complaints of the new car-heating systems, some that the cars are overheated, others that they are not heated enough. "The Railroad Gazette" lays a good deal of stress upon the former, but the latter come directly from passengers. "The Gazette" makes one suggestion which might be adopted by all roads without waiting for any system. It is that all cars be provided with fixed thermometers, and the brakemen be instructed as to the maximum and minimum degrees of heat admissible, and in the proper use of ventilators. A fixed thermometer would give passengers who object to being roasted alive definite grounds for operations. In addition there are growing fears their protests, and would be a knock-down argu-

PERSONAL

A Brussels writer in the "Weser-Zeitung" places Eneas, and implies that in the wanderings of the modern American, as in those of the ancient Greek buy a scalskin overcoat. He had none which pleased and the Trojan, there was a woman in the case. me when I first called, but said that he would make a Mr. Stanley's Calypso, or Dido, was a young English model to show me. When I returned to see this, he lady whom he met in his forty-fourth year, when informed me that it would cost \$500. I agreed to faced such stupendous difficulties was too modest shy to tell her of his love, but confided it to her brother, requesting him to be his mediator. He Russia, where our family do their business. The might have remembered the famous old American check would have been honored. precedent, of which Longfellow made so telling a precedent, of which control is the English lady refused to take the initiative; she would neither decline nor accept the lover who had not course; to speak for himself," but promised to taink ever the problem. While she was thinking came the call it stands to march off to Africa for the liberation of Emili. His old love for Africa revived, and he left the English Callyna deiberator. the English Calypso deliberating

Professor Fernald, of Amherst College, has one of the finest collections of "leaf-rollers" in the world.

lived a short distance out of Paris, at Athis-Mons, he should make so much of a private affair, other where he had made a characteristic retreat. Every than as a means of advertising. If he has sucright on his return from town, he drove home from little black ponies. He was as fond of living creatures as Cowper, and though he had not, like Scott, a pet pig, he had a sheep, an ass, fowls and pigeons. The sheep he had purchased from a drover to save it.

The sheep he had purchased from a drover to save it.

Resp up with the flock. He had it for more than ten years. He had a large collection of dogs of various breeds, of which he was particularly fond.

Several anecdores are told illustrative of his simplicity end kindless of heart.

The wife of M. Benjamin Constant is described as very beautiful, resembling the best portraits of Marie

Mr. D. T. Darnum had fust thirteen persons at his Thanksgiving Day dinner.

Dr. J. William White and Dr. John Ashhurst are the most prominent physicians mentioned to fill the chair of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania left vacant by the resignation of Dr. D. Hayes

Hanover N H. Dec. 9 (Special) -- Professor A. S trip to Europe, on account of the sudden illness of his wife. Harty has been compelled to postpone indefinitely his

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Boston theologian thinks that Robert Elsmere's chief fault was that he smoked too much

In a Fix.—Mrs. Muggins—It's raining, and Mrs. Goodsoni wants to go home, and I have no umbrella to lend her except my new \$10 one. Can't I let her have yours!

Mr. Muggins—Cracky! The only umbrella I've got

Says a Democratic paper: "In our battle with the Republicans, position is everything." Oh, no; in

all your battles, imposition is everything. Well Posted.—Miss Dash—Oh, by the way, Mrs. High-mind, have you heard the latest stang expressions ! Mrs. Highmind—I suppose so, dear. You have been here almost an hour.—(Philadelphia Record.

Before the election the Prohibitionists said that a big vote would show that their cause was growing. Now that they didn't get a big vote, they say that a small vote is an indication that the party is lopping off the driftwood. This they say will make tronger than ever. How lugubriously funny these Prohibitionists are.

"Why," asked Alpha, "is it called the impressionist school of painting." Because, replied Omega, when looking at their pictures your first impression of a portrait of an old man' is that the subject is 'twilight in winter.' "-(Norristown Herald.

Young girls of ten say that if they marry at all they will marry the best man to be found; but when their wedding day comes the "best man" is not the

His Pavorite Exercise. (Time, 11:15 p. m.)—She—Mr. Tiresum, what is your favorite exercise!
He tenthusiasticallyi—Walking.
She-I am glad to know it. I was afraid you had forgotien how.—(Burlington Free Press.

California is happy because the Eastern tenderfoot is again in the land, scattering shekels in his cus-

He Had Reen There.—An overcoatless man, with a generally dreary book about him, entered a Jefferson-ave, saison the other day, and cailed for a glass of cider. It was placed on the counter before him and backed off,

backed off.

"Anything wrong?" queried the bartender.

"Yes, sir. It's working."

"Yes, it has worked a fittle."

"Yes, sir, and I don't want it, sir. Any durned thing that will work when it sin't obliged to can't get no encouragement from this chickent—oh, no! I've seen the folly of it."—(Defroit Free Press.

"What is the matter with the old flag?" saks an enthusiastic Republican. Oh, of course, nothing is the matter with it. But all the same, when a few more stars are put on it, it will look a little more

DOINGS IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

Mr. Albert Lester King gave his third subscription

The operatic list at the Metropolitan Opera House will this week receive an addition, in compliance with the manager's policy to revive every week an opera not given before in the season. The opera will be Gounod's "Faust," and the parts will be distributed among Fraculten Fohstroem, Fraculein Koschoska. Fraculein Reil and Herren Alvary, Fischer and Robin son. To night "I.' Africaine" will be repeated, with Fraculein Bottaque as Sellka, Fran Moran-Olden taking a brief rest, and "William Tell" on Wednesday.

Under the business management of Henry Wolfsohn, Herr Rosenthal will give another recital in Steinway Hall next Friday afternoon, when, as here re, the programme will be varied by Master Kreis-s violin solos.

The third concert of the season by the Symphony cicty will take place next Saturday evening, the public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Fraculein Bet taque will sing the air "O, Malheureuse Iphigenia," from Gluck's "Iphigenia auf Tauris" (the everture to which splendid work will open the concerti, besides serenade by Saint-Saens, and an air from "Carmen." Besides the overture by Gluck, already mentioned, the orchestra will play the overture to "Ia Chasse du joune Henri," by Mehul, and "Phedre," by Massenet, and the symphony "Harold en Italie," by Berlion. Nahan Franko playing the viola obligato.

The regular local quantum of orchestral muste this

week will be increased by a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Steinway Hall to-morrow At this concert the programme will be as follows; Overture in E minor, Schubert; pianoforte concerto in B flat. Brahms (Carl Baermann); concerto for violin, No. 8, Spohr (Miss Madge Wick-ham); symphony No. 3, "Erolea," Beethoven.

Reinhold L. Herman, planoforte; Max Bendix, violin, and Victor Herbert, violoncello, have associated themselves under the title "The Metropolitan Trio Club" for the purpose of performing chamber music The first concert of the club will take place in Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, when Miss Emily Winant will assist. The programme will consist of Raf's Trio in G major, Beethoven's Ro-manza in F, for violin, a trio by Benjamin Godard, besides an air and some songs.

Michael Bauner has likewise organized for chamber music a string quartet, Carl Hauser being second violin, A. W. Lillenthal, viola, and Carl Herrmann, violoncello. The club will give three concerts in Steinway Hall on January 29, February 19 and March

On Thursday evening there will be a recital of pianoforte and song music in the hall of the politan Opera House, by Robert H. Hatch and Perry

Mr. Walter J. Damrosch will begin a series of eight lectures on Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung" at the Berkeley Lyceum at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is announced that Madame Albani's "farewell" tour in America will begin it. this city on January 17.

THE PRINCE DOES NOT INTEND TO FIGHT.

NO INTENTION OF CHALLENGING HIS TAILOR TO

A DUEL-DENYING A RUMOR OF HIS ENGAGEMENT.

A report was partitioned yesterday that A. P. Rock-well, of No. 731 Broadway, expected to be challenged to mortal combat by Prince George Eristoff for a story which Mr. Rockwell had authorized regarding the pur chase of a coat by the Prince. A Tribune reporter visited Prince Eristoff yesterday in his handsomely furnished apartments on the ground floor of the Knicks erbocker flats, No. 247 Fifth-ave., who, sitting in his easy chair and surrounded by his numerous books tainly did not look as though the prospect of a duel was froubling his thoughts. "The story," said he, in answer to an inquiry, "is ridiculous. It is making a mountain out of a mole hill. I was introduced to Mr. Henry M. Stanley by the side of Ulysses and Rockwell by one of my friends, whose name I do not care to mention, and who told him that I wished to was hving in New Bond-st. The nero who has take it, but said that it was impossible for me to pay in cash, but that I would give him a check on the Banque de Noblesse, in Kontals, in the Georgian province of

What was my surprise, however, to find a letter as my breakfast table on the following morning from M: Rockwell, saving that he declined my order, I had no objections. I do not understand this trouble. In Europe, as any one knows who has lived there, the tailors never expect cash payments, but are content to furnish their bills at stated intervals. As to the duel I have little to say. That is nonsensical. A man in my position cannot fight a duel with his tailor. I sent the letter to him after reading his surprising The late Edmond Gondinet, the French play-writer, remarks in the newspaper, knowing no reason why cocded in satisfying himself. I shall let it pass withou Agion station in an English carriage drawn by two further notice. A duet with Mr. Rockwell?" and the Prince broke out into a laugh that made the walls

the Prince broke out into a laugh that made the walls ring. "I think the best duel to fight with himone which he will feel as sorely as shotzuns—is to order my coat from a rival house, which I shall undoubtedly do."

Prince George Eristoff is a tall young man with dark hair, brown eyes, looking through gold-rimmed spectacles, dark mustache and beard, and glistening teeth. He has been in America but a few months, and will remain in New-York till January, going then to visit friends in Boston. "Yes," he continued, "I have had several unusual experiences aircady in America, but you can say positively that the amouncement of my engagement is false. It is not a Russian custom to decide such momentous questions in hotel corridors as it has been said 1 do."

RUSSELL HARRISON NOT IN TOWN.

Some of the newspapers continue to say that Russell Harrison is in this city, the guest of Levi P. Morton, but he had not arrived here last evening, and Mc. Morion has not yet received any notice of his coming-The Democratic papers continue to publish stories of conferences between Mr. Morton and prominent Republicans in this State on the Cabinet question, but there is not the least truth in them. Colonel Clarkson and General Dudley, who are to finish up the affairs of the Republican National Com-

mittee, took a rest yesterday to prepare for work. They had a number of callers, among theing the Vice-President-elect, who chatted a minutes with the committeemen. NOT CONNECTED WITH THE VANDERBILTS.

A cable dispatch from London which was published here in yesterday's newspapers said that "Madame Deforest, aunt of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt," had disappeared and that it was supposed that she had gone into a convent, as she was a devout Roman Catholic

A PROFITABLE ENTERTAINMENT. Boston, Dec. 9 (Special).—The "Fashing in Venice," an entertainment given for three days in Mechanics' Hall last week under the auspices of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, netted the organi

GENERAL SHERMAN'S RECENT NOTE. Mrs. Sheawood in The lieston Traveller.

General Sherman, in a few characteristic utter ances, soldlerly, abrupt, affecting, tells the story of his wife's death and funeral. There is something profoundly touching in his remark, "I expected to go

THE SUPREME TEST OF LOYALTY. From The Boston Traveller.

It is said that New-Jersey is the State which is asked to adopt Grover Cleveland and elect him to the United States Senate. New Jersey has stood by Mr. Cleveland pretty faithfully, but there are times when even New-Jersey draws the line.

THAT INTERVIEW WITH MRS. WHITNEY From The Philadelphia Record.

She has made a noble, generous and complete de-fence of the standered couple, and if a statue to Friendship shall ever be of up at the capital this lady should be the artists model.

REALLY, NOW, WHO WAS TO BLAME!

From The New York World.

Lord Sackville is said to be venting his spite against this beautiful country in the diming rooms of Paris, we can forgive him, for there never was a diplomatist who fell so that or so hard as Sackville. But he ought to be mad at himself instead of the American Republic, for there is nobody here responsible for his being a fool. WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH LAMONT!

From The Troy Times.

Good for Dan! President Cleveland's private secretary has written to President elect Harrison's private secretary. Mr. Halford, offering to give any advice or information desired about the office. The courteous Colot.c. Lamont shows a decidedly more amiable spirit than his chief, who scoids like a fishwife because the American people declined to give him a second term.

HIS PATENT HAS NEARLY EXPIRED.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

There is going to be opposition to the re-election of Senator Butler, of South Carolina. It has been a long time since General Butler killed a colored man, and the younger generation is demanding a lick at the high offices.